**Intro to Physical Geography**

Explain “Physical geography” to the class and have them copy down the definition:

**Physical geography:** study of the earth features; land, water, and climate; their relationship to one another and to human activities; and the forces that create and change them.

This is the only time they will study “physical geography” as part of a mandatory course.

I’ve photocopied the textbook pages 21 to 29 in a set of 26. You can pass out the copies first period but collect them back as you will need them for period 3. Make sure you get them back at the end of each period. The textbooks still haven’t arrived.

**Read: Building Landforms Page 21 and 22 with the class.**

Take the time to explain what the textbook is telling them. Simply the language where they need it. Centre of the earth is liquid.. called the “core” etc...

For continental drift you can show them <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hSdlQ8x7cuk> . Both the art room and Mr Dunnet’s room have a smartboard and speakers. I would pause it at different times to see if they know which continents are which. (If you find a video you like better show them that one) The login for my computer is sandram and the password is Jaralet5= I always leave my teacher computer on the desk to the right when you walk into the art room. Last time I told you the TA would help with technology then she got sick and didn’t show up. She should be there both mornings this week when you are in though. Feel free to use my computer to give notes or show a video clip that might help you present a concept. If anywhere through the following work you want to back up with pictures or a short video just make sure you preview the clip before showing students.

**Do the Review and Reflect questions on page 22 and add these ones:**

What did the German scientist Alfred Wegener believe about the earth’s continents?   
What are three evidences that support Wegener’s theory?  
What is the term we use today for Wegner’s theory?

Have students copy all questions into their notebooks as I will use them for a test in a week. There are a number of students in period 1 who will need photocopies of the notes. I’ll get them printed tomorrow and have them ready for you to hand out. Get them to copy by hand anyway, it’s like backup for them to have to write it out. You can give them time in class to answer then correct the questions as a group.

(I’m going to just keep going with readings and questions. You can stop when you think they’ve had enough each of the two days. I want to make sure you have enough to keep them going)

**Read page 23. What are Landforms.**

Give them this as notes:

Landforms are the natural features that make up the earth’s surface features that make up the earth's surface, such as a plain, mountain, or valley. We use Topography to make detailed description of the physical features of an area. Topography is described using:

Elevation – the height of a landform  
Relief – the difference in elevation between two points  
Gradient – steepness of slopes  
Geology – types of rocks and the history of the rocks

I’ll have a little sketch you can get them to draw showing the difference between elevation, relief, gradient and geology.

**Read How are Landforms Built on page 23**

What are two ways convection currents in the earth’s mantle create landforms?  
After landforms are created by the convection currents how are they shaped to create Canada’s topography?

**Canada’s Landform Regions Read with class pg 26 to Canadian Shield.**

What are the characteristics geographers use to classify landform regions in Canada?

Notes:

**Continue to page 29 and then get them to copy this into their notebooks:**

There are eight main landform regions in Canada.

1. Canadian Shield
2. Appalachian Mountains
3. Western Cordillera
4. Innuitian Mountains
5. Arctic Lowlands
6. Interior Plains
7. Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Lowlands
8. Hudson Bay Lowlands

List two characteristics for each landform.

(This should be enough to keep them going for 2 classes plus longer!)